

Applicant also notes that the Examiner indicated claims 2, 7 and 8 would be allowable if rewritten in independent form. However, claims 2, 7 and 8 depend from claim 1, and Applicant believes that claim 1 is currently in condition for allowance. Therefore, it does not appear that claims 2, 7 and 8 need to be rewritten in independent form.

In section 4 of the Office Action, claims 1, 3 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,828,353 to Kishi et al. (hereinafter "the Kishi et al. patent"). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Claim 1 provides for a circuit for providing a pulse to drive a capacitive load. The circuit includes, *inter alia*, a first inductive component that influences both a transition time of a rising edge of the pulse and a transition time of a falling edge of the pulse.

The Kishi et al. patent is directed toward a drive unit for a planar display (Abstract). FIG. 9 is a diagram of a circuit for a drive unit (col. 10, line 19). The circuit includes a coil 64 (col. 10, line 37) and a coil 65 (col. 10, line 47). The Office Action, beginning with the last sentence on page 2, suggests that a first current flowing through coil 65 produces a quick rising edge, and a second current flowing through coil 65 and coil 64 produces a less quick falling edge. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

The circuit shown in FIG. 9 of the Kishi et al. patent is composed of two channels, namely a restoration channel XVH and an application channel XLG (col. 10, lines 34 – 36). Coil 64 is a component of restoration channel XVH (col. 10, line 37), and coil 65 is a component of application channel XLG (col. 10, line 47). The Kishi et al. patent explains that when a power restoration circuit is composed of two channels, it is possible to change switching speeds between power restoration and application, as shown in FIG. 7D (col. 10, lines 11 – 18).

FIG. 10 of the Kirshi et al. patent is a timing chart showing the operation of the circuit of FIG. 9 (col. 11, lines 39 – 40), and is described at col. 11, line 39 – col. 13, line 34. Applicant has not found any teaching in the Kishi et al. patent of a current flowing through coil 65 AND coil 64 to produce a transition. Moreover, the pulse shown in FIG. 7D suggests that **restoration**

channel XVH and application channel XLG are operable at different times from one another, and as such, neither of coil 64 nor coil 65 are operable for both of a rising edge and a falling edge of a pulse. Consequently, the Kishi et al. patent neither expressly nor inherently describes an inductive component that influences **both a transition time of a rising edge of the pulse and a transition time of a falling edge of the pulse**, as recited in claim 1. Accordingly, the Kishi et al. patent does not anticipate claim 1.

Claims 3 and 4 depend from claim 1. By virtue of these dependencies, the Kishi et al. patent does not anticipate claims 3 and 4.

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the section 102(b) rejection of claims 1, 3 and 4.

In section 6 of the Office Action, claims 5, 6 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Kishi et al. patent in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,642,018 to Marcotte (hereinafter "the Marcotte patent"). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Claims 5 and 6 depend from claim 1. As explained above, the Kishi et al. patent neither expressly nor inherently describes an inductive component that influences both a transition time of a rising edge of the pulse and a transition time of a falling edge of the pulse, as recited in claim 1. The Marcotte patent also does not describe or suggest this feature. Consequently, the Kishi et al. and Marcotte patents, whether considered individually or in combination with one another, neither describe nor suggest all of the elements of claim 1. As such, claim 1, and by virtue of their dependencies, claims 5 and 6, are all patentable over the cited combination of references.

Claim 16 is an independent claim that provides for a circuit for providing a driving pulse. The circuit includes, *inter alia*, a first inductor that influences both a transition time of a rising edge of the pulse and a transition time of a falling edge of the pulse.

Claim 16's recital of a first inductor, is similar to the recital of claim 1, as described above. Thus, for reasons similar to that of claim 1, claim 16 is patentable over the cited combination of

references. More specifically, the Kishi et al. and Marcotte patents, whether considered individually or in combination with one another, neither describe nor suggest an inductor that influences both a transition time of a rising edge of the pulse and a transition time of a falling edge of the pulse, as recited in claim 16.

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the section 103(a) rejection of claims 5, 6 and 16.

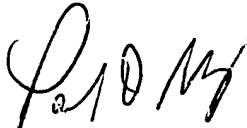
On 31 MAR 2003, Applicant submitted an IDS that included a PTO-1449 and several references. The Office Action does not include a copy of the PTO-1449. Applicant respectfully requests that with the next office action, the Examiner provide a copy of the PTO-1449 showing that the office considered the several references.

In view of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully submits that all claims presented in this application patentably distinguish over the prior art. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests favorable consideration and that this application be passed to allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date



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